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Logan

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[54] MATERIAL MADE FROM HIGHLY
REACTIVE [SUB-MICRON]AMORPHOUS
TITANIUM DIBORIDE POWDER AND
PRODUCTS MADE THEREFROM

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4,812,425 6/1989 Walker, Jr. 423/297
4,968,348 11/1990 Abkowitz 419/12
5,160,698 11/1992 Khazai 419/12

[75] Inventor: Kathryn V. Logan, Roswell, Ga.

Primary Examiner—Donald P. Walsh

[73] Assignee: Georgia Tech Research Corporation,
Atlanta, Ga.

Assistant Examiner—Anthony R. Chi

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Deveau, Colton & Marquis

[21] Appl. No.: 970,488

[57]

ABSTRACT

[22] Filed: Nov. 2, 1992

A material of manufacture comprising sub-micron particulate amorphous titanium diboride formed by a process which comprises the steps of forming a powdered reaction mixture of titanium oxide, boron oxide and magnesium, exothermically reacting the reaction mixture in an atmosphere including air to yield a reacted mass containing titanium diboride and magnesia, leaching the reacted mass with a leaching solution having a pH in the range of about 0.5 to about 8, and recovering from the leaching solution sub-micron titanium diboride having a surface area of from about 25 to about 49 m²/gm; and a material of manufacture resulting from the hot pressing of the sub-micron particulate titanium diboride material of this invention which has a hardness of from about 2,800 to about 3,400 Knoop, an elastic modulus from about 700 to about 813 GPa, a forming temperature of from about 1500° C. or less, and a grain morphology aspect ratio of from about 2:1 to about 100:1.

Related U.S. Application Data

[60] Division of Ser. No. 399,329, Aug. 28, 1989, Pat. No. 5,160,716, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 903,265, Sep. 3, 1986, Pat. No. 4,888,166.

[51] Int. Cl.⁵ C22C 32/00; C01B 35/04

[52] U.S. Cl. 419/12; 423/297

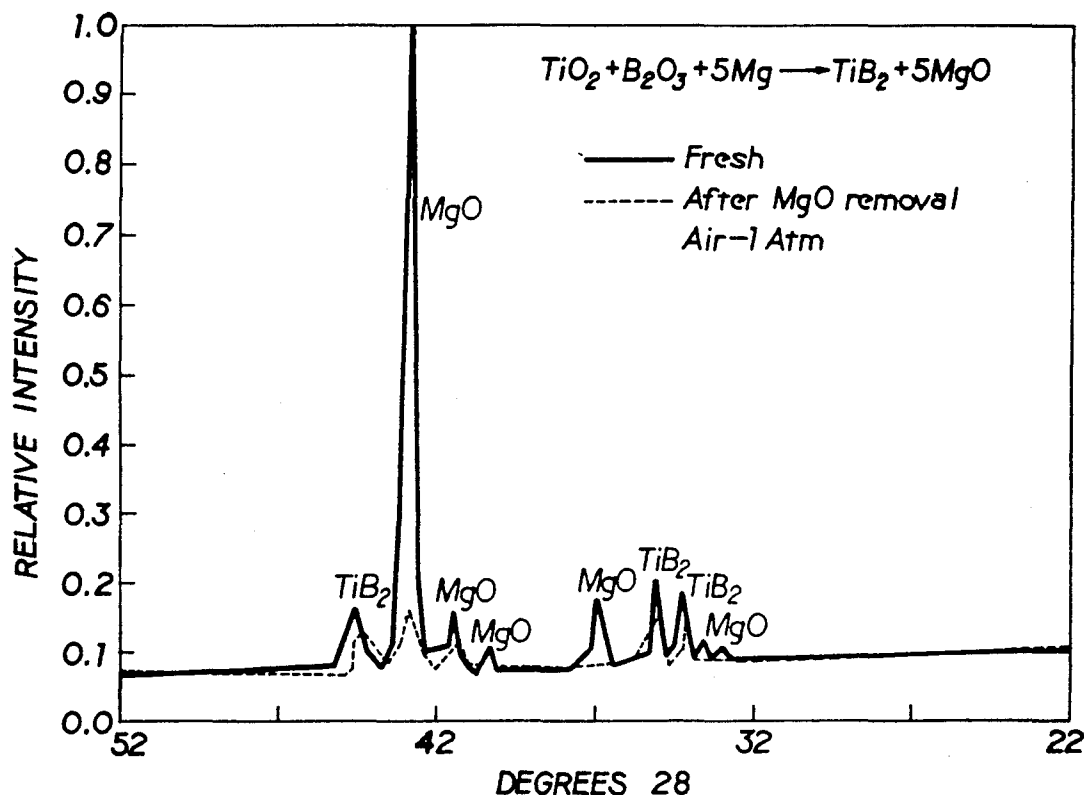
[58] Field of Search 419/12; 423/297

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24 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



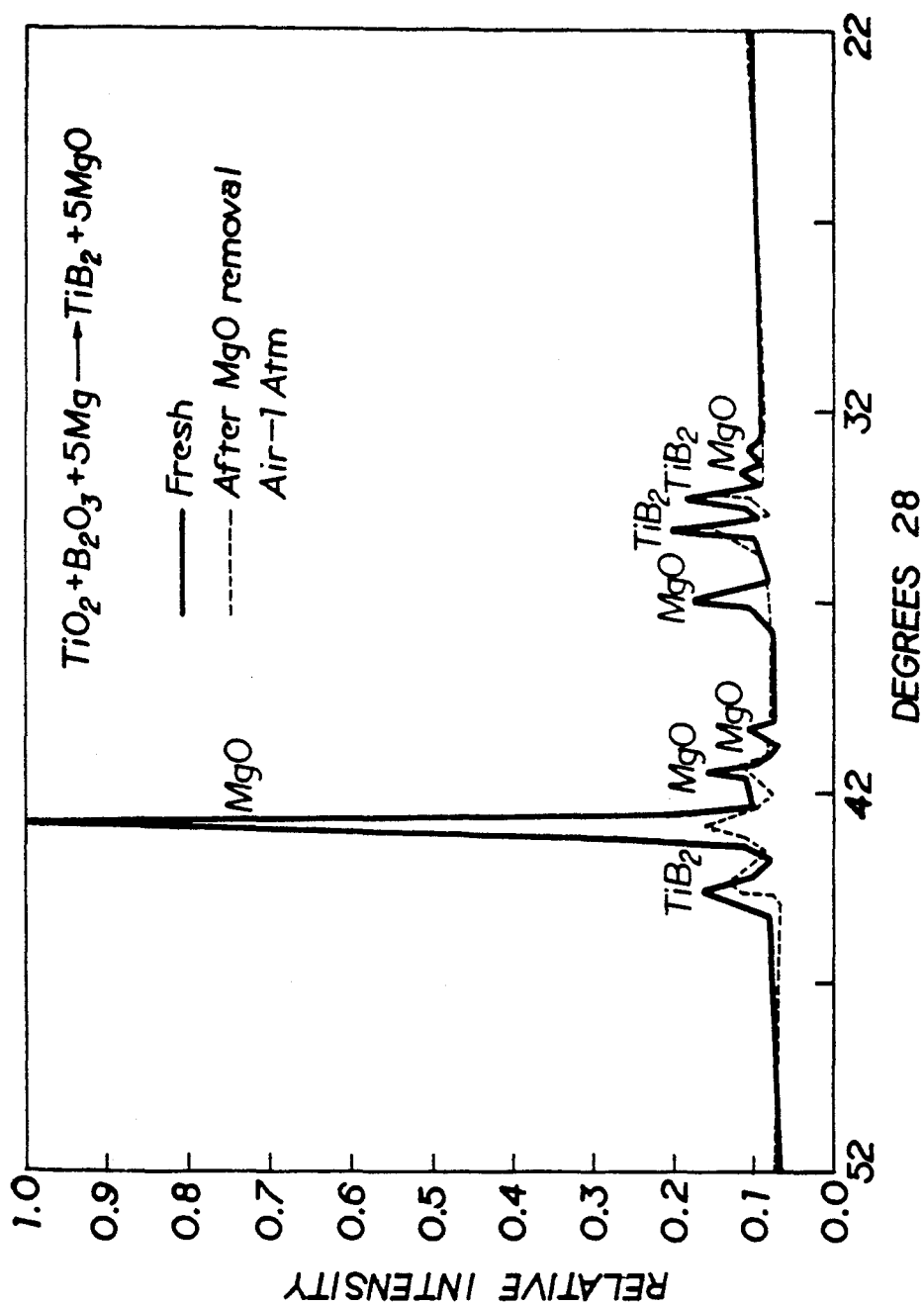
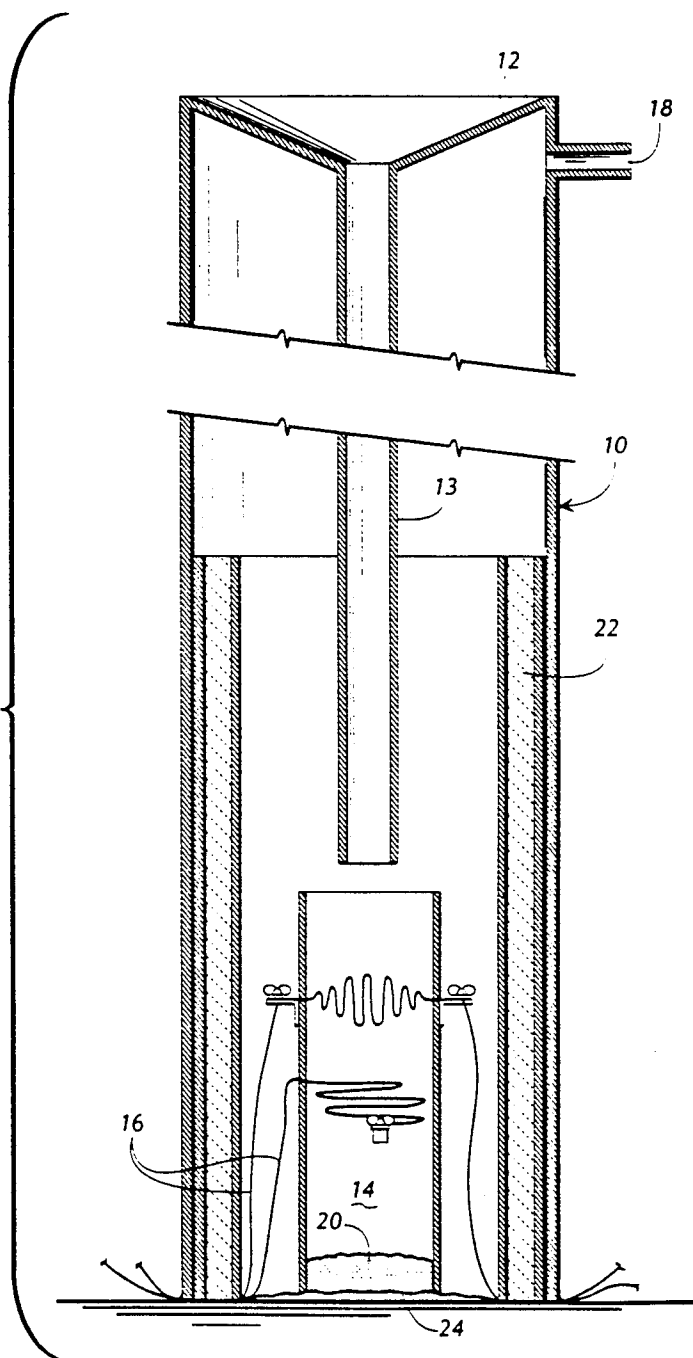


FIG 1

FIG 2

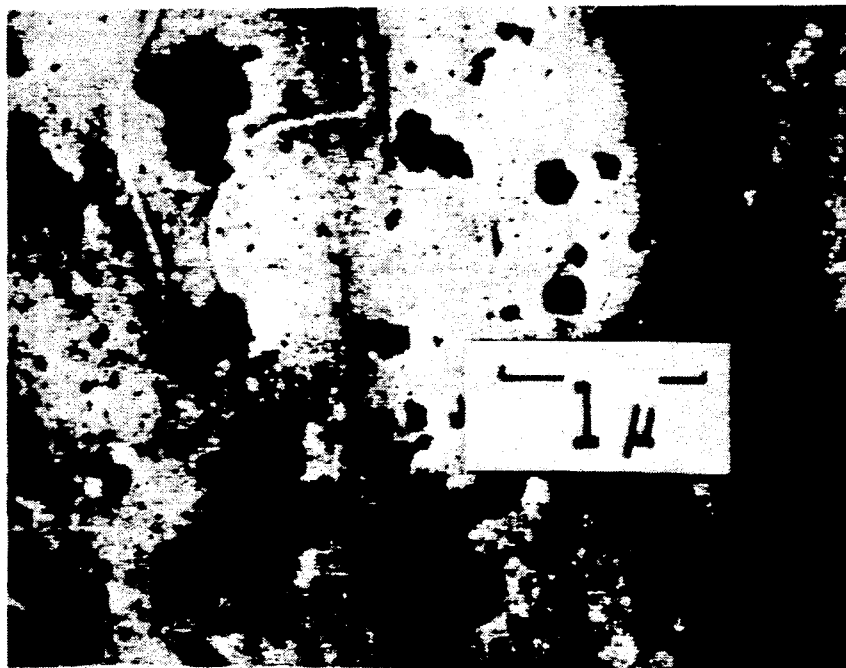


FIG. 3

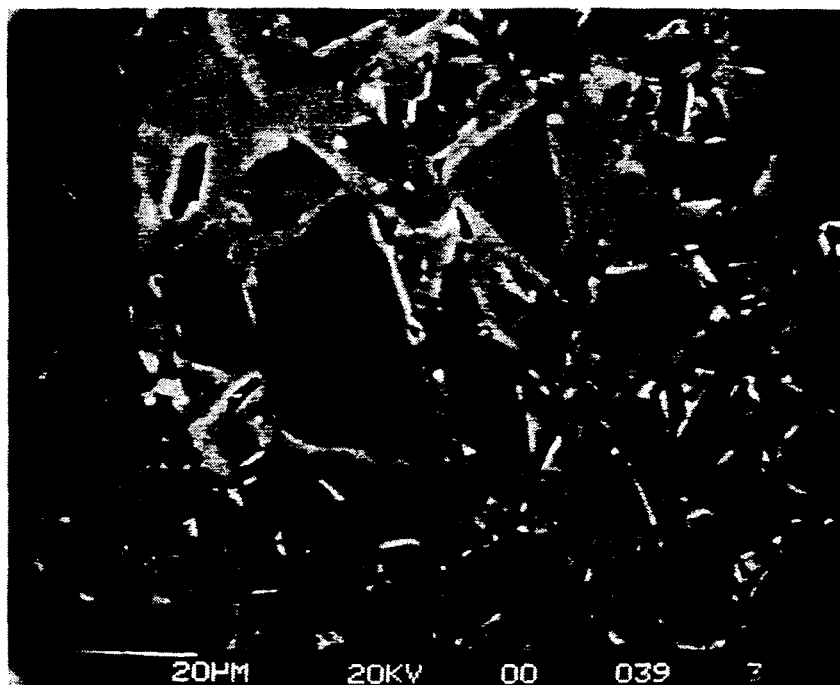


FIG 5A



FIG 5B

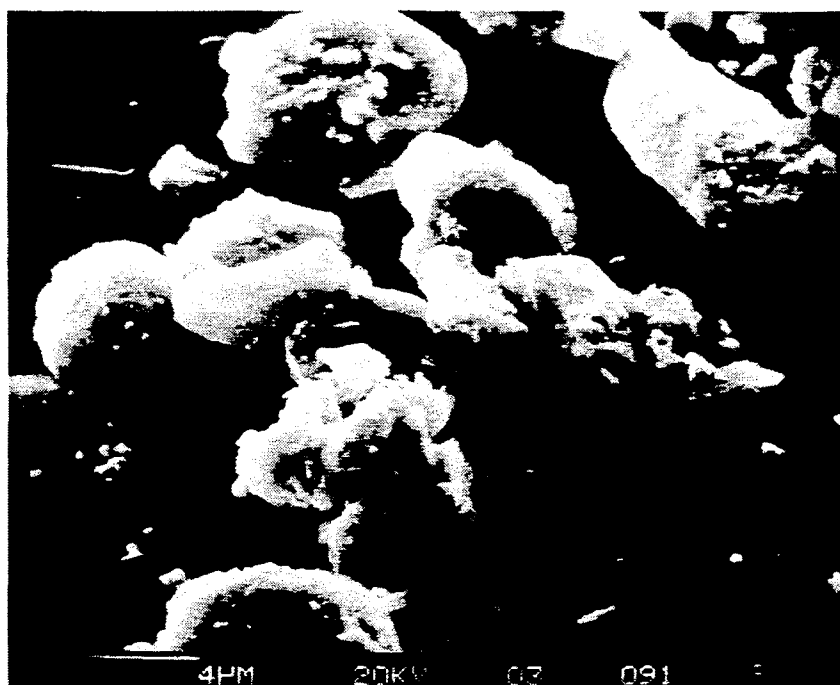


FIG 4A

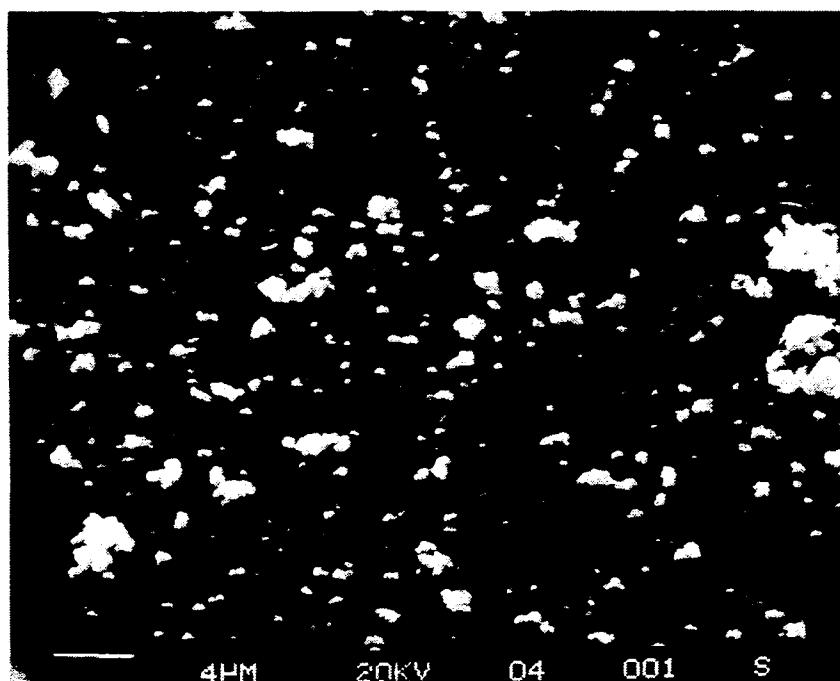


FIG 4B

MATERIAL MADE FROM HIGHLY REACTIVE [SUB-MICRON]AMORPHOUS TITANIUM DIBORIDE POWDER AND PRODUCTS MADE THEREFROM

This invention was made with government support under Contract Number DAAG46-84-C-0059 awarded by the Department of the Army. The government has certain rights in this invention.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a divisional of this inventor's co-
pending application Ser. No. 07/399,329, now U.S. Pat. 5,160,716 filed on Aug. 28, 1989, which is a continuation-in-part of this inventor's pending application Ser. No. 06/903,265, filed on Sep. 3, 1986 now U.S. Pat. No. 4,888,166.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the production of titanium diboride and is directed to an improved highly reactive, non-pyrophoric, sub-micron amorphous and/or crystalline titanium diboride powder, and coatings, layers, components, and monolithic shapes made therefrom.

A variety of methods have been developed for producing metal boride powders such as titanium diboride, as follows:

1. Direct combination of the metal with boron or a metal hydride and boron.
2. Hydrogen reaction of a boron halide with a metal source such as an oxide.
3. Electrolysis of a melt consisting of a metal oxide, boron oxide, and an alkali flux.
4. Reduction of a metal oxide with boron (borothermic) or co-reduction with oxide by carbon (carbothermic).
5. Reduction of oxides by metals.
6. Arc-plasma reaction from vapor reactants.

Methods 1-3 are used mainly in laboratory experimentation. Method 4 has been employed commercially but the borothermic method requires large amounts of boron over what the final product contains and is thus too wasteful for high production levels. The carbothermic method, however, is the one generally used to commercially produce titanium diboride. In this method, the raw materials are heated to a temperature in the range of 1800°-2000° C. until titanium diboride is formed. The powdered titanium diboride ultimately recovered requires forming temperatures in about this same range. Method 5 has been attempted but found to produce contaminants of other borides as well as borates and titanates, and has not been considered a commercially viable method. Method 6 produces pyrophoric titanium diboride from expensive reagents.

The principle disadvantages of the above methods are, for 1, expensive raw materials and the likelihood of formation of potentially explosive boranes; for 2-4, expensive raw materials and reaction vessels; for 5, production of contaminant borides, borates and titanates; and for 6, expensive raw materials, reaction vessels and formation of pyrophoric titanium diboride.

The carbothermic method, method 4, is currently being used commercially to produce relatively large grained, crystalline titanium diboride. High temperatures (1800°-2000° C.) are required in the processing; and in order to obtain the product in sub-micron size,

final grinding, a source of contamination, is also required. The resultant powdered, sub-micron titanium diboride is crystalline (hexagonal), low in surface area (6m²/gm BET), and is difficult to sinter and form into dense shapes. The powder must be vacuum sintered at 2200° C. or hot pressed under high pressure at 1800°-2200° C. Even at carefully controlled processing conditions, micro-stresses are caused by grain growth and thermal expansion of individual crystallites by different amounts in the a and c directions.

Another titanium diboride material disclosed by Byrnestad, U.S. Pat. No. 4,503,021, is an ultra-fine material with a particle size of less than 1/10 of a micron. However, this material has a relatively small surface area and is highly pyrophoric. Other disadvantages of the Byrnestad material include the need for relatively high temperature and pressure in forming dense shapes by hot pressing or sintering. Additionally, the dense shape formed from the Byrnestad material has a relatively large grain size, a relatively low modulus of rupture and a relatively low elastic modulus.

A Japanese titanium diboride, Japanese patent No. 089363, is a non-pyrophoric material having a grain size of less than 2.5 microns; however, the Japanese material is produced by using an excess of MgO in the raw materials to control the violent reaction. The resulting MgO/TiB₂ powder is purified by using chloride based leach solutions which can result in a chlorine-contaminated final product. Additionally, the raw materials must be ball milled together prior to reaction, a process which along with adding impurities from the milling Process adds extra time and expense. The resultant TiB₂ must be ultra-centrifuged to remove the supernatant liquid, another processing step adding to the cost. A further disadvantage of the Japanese product is the need to form the product in an inert atmosphere (argon), thus also adding expense.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accord with this invention, a highly reactive, non-pyrophoric sub-micron titanium diboride powder of variable crystallinity (amorphous to crystalline) and purity, dependent on control of processing parameters, and MgO are produced in situ from an exothermic reaction mixture (which is leached to remove the MgO), thereby eliminating the need for grinding, and attaining, for the first time it is believed, sub-micron titanium diboride powder of highly reactive, non-pyrophoric form. By "highly reactive" is meant sufficient reactivity to significantly decrease the temperature required for forming dense, non-porous structures. Products of this invention may be formed into dense structures by hot pressing at temperatures in the range of 1300°-1500° C., as opposed to the normally required range of 1800°-2200° C., or, feasibly, formed into a layer or coating by melt spraying onto a suitable substrate.

A process parameter which affects whether, or the degree to which the resultant product is amorphous, is the rapidity with which the powder is formed and cooled after the exothermic reaction and the ability to suspend the powder during the reaction preventing localized agglomeration, sintering and grain growth.

The purity of the product, e.g., the absence of other borides, borates and titanates therein, is strongly dependent upon control of the weight amounts of the components of the reaction mixture. The absence of borates and titanates formed during the leaching step also is strongly dependent upon the pH control and tempera-

ture of the leaching solution. It has been found that if the temperature of the leaching solution is kept at about 90° C. and the pH between 2.5 and 4, the best results are obtained. It also has been found that if the magnesium and the boron oxide are present in amounts of about 5–30% in excess of stoichiometric in the reaction mixture, other boride, borate and titanate formation will be minimized. When the magnesium and boron oxide are present in excess of stoichiometric, the best results are attained.

The process producing this invention appears inherently to provide the titanium diboride in sub-micron, highly reactive, non-pyrophoric form and is practiced successfully when the reducing metal of the exothermic reaction is magnesium.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a titanium diboride material of variable crystallinity and high purity which is also highly reactive and non-pyrophoric.

It is another object of this invention to provide a titanium diboride material which can be hot-pressed or sintered into a highly dense shape at a temperature

FIG. 5(a) is an electron micrograph of the microstructure of the dense shape material produced from the powder of the carbothermic process.

FIG. 5(b) is an electron micrograph of the microstructure of the dense shape material produced from the powder of this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The titanium diboride powder contemplated by the best mode of this invention has a variable crystallinity, ranging from an amorphous to crystalline structure. The particle size of the powder is sub-micron, that is less than 1 micron (FIG. 3), and has a surface area of greater than about 25 m²/g. FIG. 4(a) is an electron micrograph of the carbothermic product with a side-by-side comparison with an electron micrograph of the product of this invention shown in FIG. 4(b). The magnification of both FIGS. 4(a) and 4(b) is 5000×. Table I contains values for pertinent characteristics of this invention along with a comparison with three of the known titanium diboride materials.

TABLE I

PROPERTIES	POWDER PROPERTIES			
	APPLICANT	JAPANESE	BYRNSTAD	CARBOTHERMIC
1. RAW MATERIALS	inexpensive TiO ₂ /B ₂ O ₃ /Mg	TiO ₂ /B ₂ O ₃ / Mg/MgO (Ball Mill)	expensive TiCl ₄ /BCl ₃ /H ₂ (sol/gases)	TiO ₂ /B ₄ C/C
2. LEACHING	HNO ₃	NH ₄ Cl, HCl		
3. TEMPERATURE	room temp	650–1000° C.		
4. ATMOSPHERE	air	argon		
5. PARTICLE SIZE	1.0 micron	2.5 micron	.001–.1 micron	2–10 microns
6. PYROPHORIC?	No		Yes	No
7. CRYSTALLINITY	Amorphous/ Crystalline	Crystalline	Amorphous/ Crystalline	Crystalline
8. SURFACE AREA	25–49 m ² /gm		7 m ² /gm	7 m ² /gm
9. PRODUCT CHEMISTRY				
main component	TiB ₂ /MgO	TiB ₂ /MgO+	TiB ₂	TiB ₂
trace comps.	borate/titanate other borides	Cl	Cl	TiO ₂ /B ₂ O ₃ C/O carbides

lower than that required of known titanium diboride materials.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a titanium diboride material which is non-pyrophoric, sub-micron in size and has a relatively large surface area.

It is another object of this invention to provide a titanium diboride material which can be formed into a dense shape having an elongated intermeshed microstructure.

It is yet another object of this invention to provide a dense form of titanium diboride material which has extreme impact, corrosion, temperature and wear resistance characteristics.

These and other objects of the invention will become apparent as this description proceeds.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is an X-ray diffraction chart of the product obtained by this invention.

FIG. 2 is an illustration of a continuous processing method of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is an electron micrograph of the product obtained by this invention.

FIG. 4(a) is an electron micrograph of the carbothermic product with a side-by-side comparison with an electron micrograph of the product of this invention, FIG. 4(b).

The hardness of a dense hot-pressed product formed from the titanium diboride material of this invention ranges from about 2,800 to about 3,400 Knoop, the elastic modulus ranges from about 700 to about 813 GPa, and the forming temperature ranges from about 1300° C. to about 1500° C. The aspect ratio of the grains in a dense shape produced from the power of this invention can range from about 2:1 to about 100:1 or more (l/d) depending on the densification heat treatment.

A sample dense shape formed of the titanium diboride powder of the present invention was tested to determine various characteristics. A three-eighths inch ($\frac{3}{8}$ ") thick disc with an outer diameter of one and one-quarter inches ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ") was formed by subjecting the material to a temperature of 1400° C. at 100 psi for 2 hours. The resulting dense shape had a nominal density of 100% p_b , a modulus of rupture of 450 MPa, a toughness of 5.5 MPa/m, an elastic modulus of 813 GPa, and a hardness of 3400 Knoop. The size of the titanium diboride grains was about 10–15 microns with an elongated microstructure or morphology having an aspect ratio of about 10:1 (l/d). FIG. 5(b) is an electron micrograph (magnification=100×) of the microstructure of the dense shape material formed of the titanium diboride powder of the present invention.

Table II contains values for pertinent characteristics of this sample dense shape along with a comparison with two of the known titanium diboride material dense

shapes. Values for the characteristics listed in Table II are well known in this field, as shown by Baumgartner, H. R. and Steiger, R. A., Sintering and Properties of Titanium Diboride Made from Powder Synthesized in a Plasma-Arc Heater, Journal of the American Ceramic Society, 67 [3], 207-11 (1984), and Ferber, M. K., Becher, P. F., and Finch, C. B., Effect of Microstructure on the Properties of TiB₂ Ceramics, Communications of the American Ceramic Society, C-2-3 (1983), which are incorporated herein by this reference.

TABLE II

DENSE SHAPE PROPERTIES			
PROPERTIES OF SAMPLE DENSE SHAPES	GTRI	BRYNE-STAD	CARBO-THERMIC
1. SAMPLE SIZE	disk, 1/2" 1 1/2" OD	one gram	
2. FORMING TEMP	1400° C.	1600° C.	2000° C.
3. FORMING PRES	100 psi	4500 psi/35 MPa	
4. FORMING TIME	2 hours		
5. DENSITY	100% p	98% p	98% p
6. GRAIN SIZE	10-15 microns	80 micron	4.5-40 microns equiaxed
7. MORPHOLOGY	L/D = 10/1 (elongated)		
8. CHEMISTRY	TiB ₂		TiB ₂ /TiC grain boundaries
9. MOD OF RUPT	450 MPa	325 MPa	425 MPa
10. TOUGHNESS	5.5 MPa/m	5.0 MPa/m	5.75 MPa/m
11. ELASTIC MOD	813 GPa	540 GPa	540 GPa
12. HARDNESS	3400 Knoop		2400 Knoop

In contrast to the microstructure, FIG. 5(b), resulting from hot pressing the TiB₂ powder of my present invention is the microstructure shown in FIG. 5(a) resulting from hot pressing the carbothermic powder product. The product shown in FIG. 5(a) was formed by hot pressing at 2000° C. and at the conditions listed in Table II. It is seen that the resultant grain morphology from hot pressing the carbothermic powder product, having equiaxed grains and titanium carbide grain boundaries (as evidenced from the lighter shaded areas surrounding the grains) is radically different from the hot pressed product of my invention. In forming a dense shape by hot pressing the titanium diboride powder of the present invention, the process parameters of temperature, pressure and time are dependent upon the shape of the article to be formed. By employing my titanium diboride powder, these process parameters may be substantially reduced over the corresponding pressure, temperature and time required to form a dense shape from the carbothermic powder product referred to herein. Generally, dense shapes may be formed from my titanium diboride powder at temperatures at about 1500° C. or lower, at pressures in the range of about 100 to about 6,000 psi and over a time period of about 2 to about 4 hours.

Hot pressing is not the only technique which may be employed to form a dense shape from my titanium diboride powder. The reduced temperature requirement for densification of my powder allows for formation of a dense shape by, for example, pressureless sintering or other known densification processes.

In forming the titanium diboride powder of this invention, it is not necessary to mill the raw materials together prior to reaction. However, the selection of the leaching solution will affect the resultant grain morphology of the formed dense shape. Titanium diboride

powder products may be formed employing either HCl or NH₄Cl in the leaching solution resulting in chlorine/chloride contamination of the final powder product and the product being pyrophoric. The use of nitric acid as the leaching solution, on the other hand, seems to encourage grain growth on densification of my titanium diboride powder. Further, nitric acid results in a purer final product, free from contaminants such as chlorine/chloride products associated with other titanium diboride materials. Selection of sulfuric acid as the leaching solution conversely seems to inhibit grain growth. Accordingly, control of resultant grain morphology and size on densification of my titanium diboride powder may be achieved through appropriate selection of the leaching solution.

An anatase TiO₂ raw material is used in the process forming the TiB₂ of this invention which is believed may be an additional cause of the formation of the unique microstructure of this invention. Additionally, Mg flake raw material is used to avoid the risk of explosion inherent in the use of atomized Mg powder. Lastly, the reaction producing the TiB₂ of this invention is carried out safely in an air atmosphere unlike known TiB₂ production reactions which occur in an inert atmosphere. The process for producing the TiB₂ powder of this invention is described in more detail in the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1

Stoichiometric amounts of TiO₂, B₂O₃ and Mg, each of particle size to pass 50 mesh (US Standard Mesh) were mixed to provide the thermite type exothermic reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was ignited in air at atmospheric pressure by local heating with nichrome wire. Upon ignition, the reaction proceeded vigorously to completion. The reaction products were found to contain MgO, other borides, borate and titanate contaminants, although the titanium diboride was present in sub-micron, highly reactive form.

EXAMPLE 2

Stoichiometry as in Example 1 was varied over the range of about 5% to about 30% excess of Mg and B₂O₃ in a series of Examples and it was discovered that the amounts of the contaminants in the form of other borides, borates and titanates were reduced. An excess of about 10% of the above metal and oxide was found to produce the least amounts of these contaminants in 100 gm batches. The excesses were adjusted whenever the ignition batch size was changed.

EXAMPLE 3

Products obtained in accord with Examples 1 and 2 were leached with a dilute HNO₃ solution to remove the magnesium oxide resulting from the exothermic reaction. It was found that if the solution is allowed to be extremely acidic (less than about pH 0.5) titanates would form rapidly. Whereas, if the solution is allowed to be alkaline (pH of more than about 8.0), borates would form rapidly.

The relative success of the acid wash was visually apparent from the relative "grayness" of the recovered powder. Light gray indicated that the recovered powder contained contaminants of TiO₂. Black powder indicated the presence of borates and titanates. A dark gray color indicated that the recovered powder was

largely or substantially completely a mixture of amorphous and crystalline titanium diboride.

The powders recovered after acid wash were so fine that it was necessary to recover them by ultra centrifuge and then filtering the suspension. However, the suspension was found to flocculate at a pH of 2.5-4.0 tending to cause the titanium diboride particles to easily settle out of the suspension, therefore ultra-centrifuging was not necessary to recover the powder at this adjusted pH. It was found that initially the acid should be kept within about 5-10% HNO₃ concentrations to attain best recovery of the titanium diboride.

An X-ray diffraction chart as in the drawing, FIG. 1, revealed that the reaction products are magnesium oxide and titanium diboride, apparently poorly crystallized. Electron microprobe analysis of the leached product revealed that it contained 98.6% pure titanium diboride, and EDXRA of individual particles showed no magnesium remaining. Preliminary transmission electron microscopy revealed irregular morphology particles 1 micron size or less. Selected area diffraction (SAD) of single particles showed no defined crystallinity of the majority of particles analyzed. Since X-ray diffraction (and SAD) are dependent on relative crystallinity, the powdered product of this invention clearly appears to be amorphous.

The degree to which the highly reactive powder of this invention is amorphous has been found to be dependent in part upon the rapidity with which the reaction products are cooled. Thus, where a large mass of the reaction mixture is ignited and the reaction has gone to completion, it is important to prevent localized sintering by suspending the particles and to quench the reaction product immediately, or otherwise to increase the rate of cooling to ambient temperature. If the powder is allowed to remain in the reaction vessel, crystallinity and grain growth occur. The suspension and rapid quenching of the reaction product produces a sub-micron, substantially amorphous powder.

EXAMPLE 4

In an attempt to suspend the particles during the reaction thus achieving rapid quenching and preventing local sintering and grain growth, a continuous processing method was developed. FIG. 2 illustrates the continuous processing method which comprises a column 10 designed so the raw materials could be gravity fed through a funnel 12, a glass tube 13 and into a hot zone 14 created by resistance heated hot wires 16, 16. The raw materials ignited producing a sub-micron product which escaped as a smoke out of the opening 18 in the top of the column 10 as well as a recovered TiB₂/MgO product 20 at the base of the column 10 which was comparable to the product in Example 2.

Metal and refractory wool insulation 22 was used around the hot zone 14 and MgO was used as insulation 24 at the base of the column 10. The column technique was noted to be a possible continuous processing technique. The recovered product was leached as in Example 3 above.

The high reactivity of this invention allows the titanium diboride material with unique microstructure to be formed, by hot press means or otherwise, into many different components useful in as many different applications. One important class of applications involves components formed of this material to be used in extreme environments such as high temperature, highly corrosive, highly abrasive, or high impact environments

or the like. For example, this material is particularly well-adapted for wear parts such as bearings and dies such as wire dies, impact parts such as bumpers and engine components, and thermally-subjected parts that experience extreme rapid changes in temperature such as crucibles.

The TiB₂ of this invention is also well-suited for electrical applications such as electrodes or semiconductor device substrates such as semi-conductor barrier substrates, high abrasion parts such as cutting tools, abrasives and grinding and polishing materials, and laser hardening materials. This material also is highly corrosion resistant and can be used in extremely corrosive environments.

Although the invention has been presented in considerable detail for the purpose of illustration in the above description and examples, they are not intended to limit the invention of this application, which is as defined in the claims below.

I claim:

1. An article of manufacture comprising non-pyrophoric sub-micron particulate titanium diboride, wherein said particulate titanium diboride is formed into a dense shape at a forming temperature not to exceed about 1500° C., and said material has a hardness of from about 2,800 Knoop to about 3,400 Knoop, an elastic modulus of from about 700 GPa to about 813 GPa, and a grain aspect ratio of from about 2:1 to about 100:1.

2. The article of manufacture as described in claim 2, wherein said article is comprised of non-pyrophoric sub-micron particulate titanium diboride formed by a process comprising the steps of:

- (a) forming a powdered reaction mixture comprising titanium oxide, boron oxide and magnesium;
- (b) exothermically reacting in a self-propagating reaction the reaction mixture in an atmosphere including air to yield a reacted mass containing titanium diboride and magnesium;
- (c) leaching the reacted mass with a leaching solution having a pH in the range of about 0.5 to about 8; and
- (d) recovering non-pyrophoric sub-micron particulate titanium diboride powder of highly reactive form having an average particle size of one micron or less from the leaching solution.

3. The article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the particulate titanium diboride is formed into a dense shape at from about 100 psi to about 6,000 psi in from about two to about four hours.

4. The article of manufacture as described in claim 3, wherein the particulate titanium diboride is formed into a dense shape by hot pressing at temperatures between about 1300° C. and about 1500° C.

5. The article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the particulate titanium diboride is formed into a dense shape by pressureless sintering.

6. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a bearing.

7. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a wire die.

8. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is an electrode.

9. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a semiconductor device substrate.

10. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a crucible.

11. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a cutting tool.

12. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a laser hardening material.

13. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a coating or layer to be used in corrosive environments.

14. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is an impact resistant coating or layer.

15. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is thermal shock resistant coating or layer.

16. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a coating or layer.

17. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is an abrasive.

18. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a monolithic shape to be used in corrosive environments.

19. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is an impact resistant monolithic shape to be used in corrosive environments.

20. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a thermal shock resistant monolithic shape.

21. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a monolithic shape to be used in high temperature environments.

22. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a component to be used in corrosive environments.

23. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is an impact resistant component.

24. An article of manufacture as described in claim 1, wherein the article is a thermal shock resistant component.

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